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CALLS LEAGUE TOOL OF "BIG BUSINESS"

Senator Borah Sees It as Plan to Exploit Europe at America's Expense.

Wall street and "big business" are behind the league of nations movement, Senator Borah of Idaho charged in the Senate yesterday afternoon. He declared that the same interests were financing the League to Enforce Peace, of which former President Taft is president.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska defended the covenant and the League to Enforce Peace, saying that the organization was supported by people of every walk in life.

Senator Borah declared that before the debate on the league closed he would show that big financial interests were in connivance to exploit the natural resources of Europe and have the United States underwrite the investment.

Hits at Mr. Taft. "The mask of hypocrisy will be torn off," he said, "and even the sacred name of an ex-President cannot be used to protect the men who propose to sell out this country."

The Idaho senator read from a publication of the League to Enforce Peace a statement that three-fourths of the contributions to that organization came from business interests.

Reading a letter which he said had been sent to agents of the league urging that telegrams and representatives be sent to Washington to aid in influencing senatorial opinion, Senator Borah said:

"Yet these people are determined that there shall be no popular vote upon this proposition while they organize for the purpose of having certain influential gentlemen come here to confer with senators and create a false impression."

Mr. Hitchcock Replies. Senator Hitchcock, democrat, Nebraska, interrupted to say that average subscriptions received by the League to Enforce Peace had been \$83 and that it was composed of 4,775 members.

Senator Borah, in reply, said if the statement read by Senator Hitchcock set forth that only two subscriptions were for \$5,000 or more, the error evidently was made intentionally by the league, as the bulletin prepared by it and read by him undoubtedly was correct.

Senator Hitchcock presented a mass of figures and many resolutions designed to show an overwhelming sentiment for the league.

"Every test made anywhere to show the state of public opinion on this league," he asserted, "has resulted favorably to it. Every great church that has yet spoken in the subject has declared for it. Organized labor has voted overwhelmingly in its favor. Women everywhere—rich and poor women, old and young women—are for it."

Senator Kenyon said he had received a letter declaring any one who voted against the league "would be boiled in oil," and another from a priest saying that he voted for it because he would help hang me.

"I want to get all the information I can," added the Iowa senator, "for it seems to me our prospects are very uncertain."

Senator Gerry tells Senate Crisis Is Greatest of Modern Civilization. "The league of nations contains provisions absolutely essential to the safety of our country and the sustaining of civilization," Senator Gerry of Rhode Island yesterday told the Senate in a speech analyzing the league covenant.

He asserted that acceptance of the league covenant was an absolute necessity to protect American rights and preserve civilization during the reconstruction period.

Senator Gerry has recently returned to this country from Europe, where he observed conditions in Great Britain and France particularly. It is his conviction, he said, that the crisis today, in the period of readjustment following the war, is perhaps the greatest the world has faced, certainly the greatest that has been faced by modern civilization.

It is no time for the United States to stand aloof, he said, when its aid to the utmost is needed to preserve the equilibrium so seriously threatened.

Says U. S. Is Not Isolated. He denied that the United States is in an isolated situation, far as Europe and European affairs are concerned, or that it can be isolated in the future.

HUNS SEE VERSAILLES UNDER FRENCH GUARD

Returning Delegates at Berlin Report Dining Car Was Stoned at Compiègne.

By the Associated Press. VERSAILLES, June 30.—The attaches of the German peace delegation remaining here will be permitted to circulate in the town, accompanied by secret service men to prevent incidents. They will not be allowed, however, to enter cafes and other public places.

BERLIN, June 30.—Herman Mueller and Dr. Johannes Bell, the German peace treaty signatories, arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning. Members of the party said that just before arriving at Compiègne occupants of the dining car were started by a stone or a piece of fireworks thrown into the car through an open window in the direction of a crowd celebrating the signing of peace.

Both the peace delegation which conducted the negotiations at Versailles and the armistice commission at Spa will be dissolved.

CLEMENCEAU CALLS FRANCE TO TASKS

Urges Ending of Old Feuds to Bring About Internal Peace.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, June 30.—In presenting the text of the peace treaty to the chamber of deputies today Premier Clemenceau made a brief speech, in which he recalled the French national assembly which met at Bordeaux in 1871 and added: "We make peace as we made war, without weakness. Internal peace is a necessity for external peace."

The center and right cheered the premier, while the extreme socialist left remained silent.

Contrary to his usual custom, Premier Clemenceau read his speech, which required only ten minutes for delivery. When he had finished there came cries from many deputies. "It should be posted throughout France," Jean Bon, socialist deputy, however, insisted on the observance of the regulation which permits posting to be voted on only the day after a speech is made.

"First Impulse of Our Souls." After depositing the treaty and the convention between France and the United States and between France and Great Britain on the table in the chamber, M. Clemenceau said:

"As to the conditions of the treaty itself and the spirit that inspired it, I do not desire to anticipate the discussion which must take place here. However, at the hour when it is to be signed, we are still under the emotion of supreme duties magnificently accomplished, the first impulse of our souls should be of hope for France, as much as for humanity—the French ideal, the humanitarian ideal."

Urges Attesting in Public. "We may and we ought publicly to attest this common thought under the eyes of great ancestors, the continuation of whose patriotic work is our pride. What joy without bounds when from this tribune the final word is given."

"By France and by our allies the work for the salvation of the world from peril is accomplished, on the single condition that we remain at our posts of duty. The old spirit of war like domination is perhaps mastered forever. The day has come when force and justice, that were doubtfully separated, must be rejoined for the peace of peoples, that humanity may live. That peace we want with a will, that nothing should shake. We will make the peace as we made war—without weakness."

"Internal peace as a foundation for external peace requires the bringing to an end of old conflicts."

M. Clemenceau dwelt at length on the necessity of reconciling opposing interests and opinions, referred to the trouble of 1871, and added: "The military revanche has come. Even in defeat we had begun our moral revanche. In victory we will complete it. Too long have we dispersed our forces in political and social conflicts. It is the fatality of all peoples and of all times."

M. Clemenceau referred to the errors of German judgment concerning France and Germany's preparations to subjugate her. He pointed to the result and said in conclusion: "It is true that our fields have been ravaged, our villages and towns razed. The elite of our young manhood has been shed from all our pores, tears have furrowed all visages; all hearts have trembled with unspeakable horror. But the tears, the suffering and the blood from our wounds have left us better, higher, greater and more completely French."

"France Is Alive and Strong." "France is erect, alive and strong in its will for justice as in the military virtues of its great soldiers."

"Now, every one to the task, to accomplish the duties of tomorrow. In peace, as in war, social union remains the very foundation of the country that shall not have saved from the barbarian in order to send it asunder by partridge hands."

BILLY SUNDAY AIDS' OUTING. 2,000 Washingtonians Spending Day at Chesapeake Beach. More than 2,000 Washingtonians who helped Billy Sunday in his recent evangelistic campaign here are spending today on the boardwalk of Chesapeake Beach on the annual excursion of the Billy Sunday Tabernacle Workers' Association and ten Sunday schools which aided in the revival services.

The Billy Sunday fans will get together this afternoon and revive some of the old-time "cinder-path" songs. Serenade pastors will be matched against each other in a foot race this afternoon and there will be a similar event for Sunday school superintendents and one for married women. The Sunday schools on the excursion are the Keller Memorial Lutheran, Anacostia M. E., Mount Rainier M. E., the Church of the Advent, Maryland Park, Riverdale, Mount Pleasant M. E. South, United Brethren, Hyattsville M. E. and Brightwood Park M. E.

POINTS TO HER WOUNDS. URGES ENDING OF OLD FEUDS TO BRING ABOUT INTERNAL PEACE.

After completing his analysis, Senator Gerry said: "The real question is whether we believe that it is not better for the United States to have a say in European matters and thus try to prevent another horrible war or to keep our hands off and wait until the world is aflame and then endeavor to assert our right to protect our rights. In one case we have a hand in shaping the destinies of mankind. In the other, in refusing to accept responsibility, we suffer the consequences that are likely to come from an uncontrollable situation in Europe."

AMERICAN WOMAN TELLS OF HUN PRISON HORRORS

NEW YORK, July 1.—The story of a week spent in a German prison by five months in unspendable cells with common criminals, was related here today by Mrs. Margaret Gentz, a native-born American. She arrived from Europe yesterday on the steamer Lorraine.

Mrs. Gentz said that her conviction by a court-martial as an spy followed discovery that she had communicated with her father in the United States through a prisoner's mail while acting as a censor at Doeritz, near Berlin. She obtained a commutation to imprisonment, she declared, because she was able to show that German army officers had communicated in a similar manner with friends and relatives in enemy countries.

Mrs. Gentz went to Germany to study art in 1907, and was married two years later to a German, Richard Fuhrman. This made her technically a German subject, and when her husband was drafted she was given a position as censor at Doeritz.

After her sentence had been commuted, Mrs. Gentz said she was taken to a women's penitentiary at Colbus and lodged with woman murderers and other criminals. The warden, she declared, were "devils" and many of the women confined in the penitentiary became insane. Upon her return to Berlin, Mrs. Gentz said she found that her husband had divorced her on the grounds that she had been convicted of treason. This she says, she regarded as a "complete" under the circumstances.

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TO BUILD BIGGEST DIRIGIBLE HANGARS. Under authority granted in the new naval appropriation bill the Navy Department soon will start construction on two of the largest dirigible hangars in the world. Rear Admirals Taylor and Parks, heads of the departments of construction and repair and yards and docks, respectively, have been instructed to speed up the preparation of the working plans. An expenditure of about \$2,500,000 for two hangars to house flying machines of the Zepplin type has been authorized. They will be located on the seaboard, probably in New Jersey and possibly on the same site.

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A Fourth of July
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Feather-Weight Panama and Bangkok Hats \$4.85

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The Avenue at Ninth

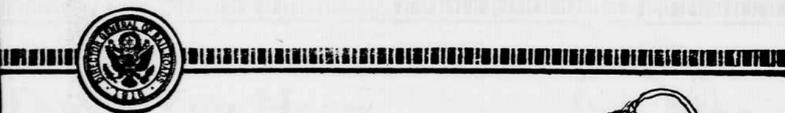
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A Fourth of July
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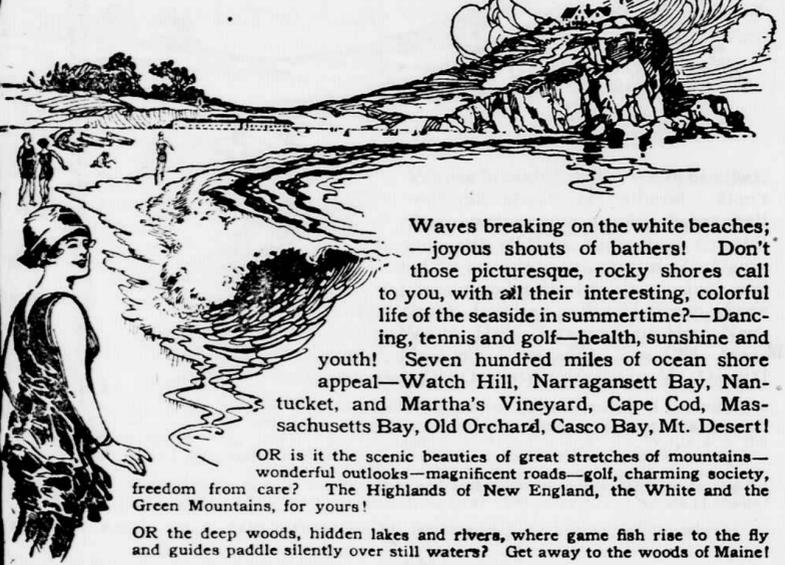
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New England Shores North and East of Boston
New England Lakes and Mountains
Presents Alternatives. After completing his analysis, Senator Gerry said: "The real question is whether we believe that it is not better for the United States to have a say in European matters and thus try to prevent another horrible war or to keep our hands off and wait until the world is aflame and then endeavor to assert our right to protect our rights. In one case we have a hand in shaping the destinies of mankind. In the other, in refusing to accept responsibility, we suffer the consequences that are likely to come from an uncontrollable situation in Europe."

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